

TRIBUTE TO THE SHOREFRONT
JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1995

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a truly remarkable organization, the Shorefront Jewish Community Council, as they celebrate their 20th anniversary.

The council aids and assists over 13,000 people a year. The resettlement activities of the council have integrated scores of emigres from the former Soviet Union into American society and work force. The actions of the Shorefront Jewish Community Council have also contributed to a revitalization of many area neighborhoods.

I would also like to congratulate the excellent work of the staff and volunteers of the council led by their president, Harry Schwartz, and executive director, Judah H. Klein.

At a time of fiscal restraint, neighborhood organizations will play an ever-increasing role in aiding those in need. I am fortunate to have the Shorefront Jewish Community Council to work with residents of the Brooklyn shorefront, an area which I represent.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the Shorefront Jewish Community Council on this momentous occasion. I would also ask my colleagues to join with me in paying tribute to the honorees of the council's 20th anniversary brunch, Aileen R. Golden, who will be receiving the Advancement of Education Award, and Hyman Cohen as Man of the Decade.

TRIBUTE TO HUGH A. WESTBROOK

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1995

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a dear friend of many years, a man of great compassion and vision and one of south Florida's truly outstanding citizens: Hugh A. Westbrook.

Hugh started his career as a pastor for 10 years in North Carolina and Florida. He is an ordained United Methodist minister with a master's of divinity degree from Duke University and a bachelor of arts degree from Emory University. He served as a hospital chaplain specializing in the care of terminally ill patients and their families.

He was also an instructor and associate dean at Miami-Dade Community College, where he collaborated in the development of an innovative curriculum in death education that emphasized studies leading to a better understanding of the psycho-social issues surrounding death.

Hugh Westbrook went on to found Hospice, Inc., and was instrumental in the passage by the Florida State Legislature of the statute that provided for the licensing of hospices in Florida and the establishment of the first standards of quality for the care of terminally ill people—standards that are still used today. He was also cochair of the National Hospice Education Project, which played a key role in the

approval by Congress, in 1982, of Medicare reimbursement for hospice services.

Mr. Speaker, Hugh Westbrook will be celebrating his 50th birthday on March 17, and I want to extend to him warm greetings and best wishes on this important occasion. Hugh has had a major impact on south Florida and the Nation during his first 50 years. I am frankly looking forward to seeing what he will accomplish in the next 50.

HONORING MARJORIE JAYSON

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1995

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to focus the attention of our colleagues the upcoming annual dinner of the Hastings-on-Hudson Chamber of Commerce in my congressional district.

This year, the special guest of honor will be an outstanding woman who has given of herself for many years. Marjorie Jayson is an individual who has especially devoted herself to make Hastings-on-Hudson a community which is the envy of the Nation.

Marjorie, who is 90 years young, was a special education teacher who taught hearing-impaired children how to lip read and helped those with speech impairments. She was also a fourth and fifth grade teacher.

Marjorie, who is affectionately known as "Marge" to her many friends and admirers, has also served as a Girl Scout troop leader, a leader in the Soroptimist Club, the First Reformed Church, in the Women's Club, and as a library volunteer.

One of her former students, Hastings resident Rose Egiziaco, said:

Mrs. Jayson is a real sweetheart, a very caring, compassionate person. Her students were her children; each one of us was very special to her. She gave us the self-esteem we needed. In her book, we all could achieve and we did. She is truly an elegant lady. Many of her former students still have contact with her; that alone tells you how much she means to us.

The Hastings-on-Hudson Chamber of Commerce was well advised to choose Marjorie Jayson as their Citizen of the Year, not only because of her outstanding contributions, but also because this annual dinner dance raises a great deal of funding for high school scholarships. The Hastings-on-Hudson Chamber presents these scholarships once a year in honor of the Citizen of the Year, and \$35,000 in scholarships have been given since the program was initiated in 1982.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join with us in saluting Marjorie Jayson, a superb person, teacher, and citizen, and in congratulating the Hastings-on-Hudson Chamber of Commerce for having the wisdom to honor this most sterling daughter of their community.

TRIBUTE TO THE CENTENNIAL
COMMUNITY OF FRASER, MI

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1995

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, this coming Sunday, March 5, 1995, the people of the city of Fraser, MI, are celebrating the centennial of the city's incorporation. The Village of Fraser was incorporated on that day in 1895.

One hundred and thirty-seven years ago, in 1858, Alexander James Fraser saw an opportunity to establish a village when he learned that the Chicago, Detroit, and Grand Trunk Railroad Co., was planning to build a railroad line between Detroit and Port Huron. Since it was common practice to build a station approximately every 10 miles, Fraser purchased 80 acres and was successful in persuading the railroad to build a depot on his land. The Fraser Depot and the surrounding land became known as the Village of Fraser. Although the depot became a center for transportation and communication, Fraser's hopes of building a thriving subdivision were not successful in his lifetime.

The community surrounding Fraser's Depot had become a booming business district by 1895. It has continued to grow and Fraser's 80-acre village is now 4 square miles. This thriving suburban community is home to nearly 14,000 people and although it is considered a residential suburb of Detroit, Fraser continues to be home to many successful businesses.

The members of the Fraser Historical Commission are proud of their community and are planning at least one event each month during this centennial year to celebrate the anniversary. I am proud to have the privilege of representing the people of Fraser and wish them success with each event.

As I said, the city is marking its year long centennial celebration with a birthday party this Sunday. I am looking forward to attending and ask that my colleagues join me in wishing a happy 100th birthday to the city of Fraser. May the next 100 years continue to be prosperous.

INTRODUCTION OF THE LOCAL
GOVERNMENTS FLOW CONTROL
ACT OF 1995

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1995

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, February 28, MIKE OXLEY and I introduced the Local Governments Flow Control Act of 1995 (H.R. 1085) with the bipartisan support of several of our colleagues. This is the latest step toward providing relief for hundreds of communities nationwide who face enormous financial and long-term waste management burdens as a consequence of the Supreme Court's Carbone versus Clarkstown, New York decision.

As you know, that court decision interpreted the dormant Commerce Clause of the U.S. Constitution in such a way that it invalidated flow control laws which local governments

have used over the past decades as an effective waste management tool. In fact, flow control has enabled communities in more than 40 States to meet the Federal mandates of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act [RCRA] in a cost-effective, safe, and efficient manner.

Since the Court decision, these communities have found themselves seriously overburdened. Because they needed to secure revenue bonds to finance costly, but highly advanced waste technologies, these communities now face a total outstanding debt of more than \$10 billion. Several communities have already seen their credit ratings downgraded as a result of this debt—including five counties in my home State of New Jersey. And they are likely to be joined by others as investment services weigh the consequences of Congress' inability to swiftly grandfather their flow control authority.

You may recall that I introduced legislation on the first day of the session as a legislative remedy. That bill—the Community Solvency Act (H.R. 24)—is the identical text of legislation approved by the House by unanimous consent on October 7, 1994. The substance of H.R. 24 and that which Mr. OXLEY and I have now introduced (H.R. 1085) is largely the same; but the 11th-hour drafting style of H.R. 24 has been enormously improved in the Local Governments Flow Control Act of 1995.

This new bill represents the same strong commitment to local governments as its predecessor. Those communities which had practiced flow control or had made significant commitments of time, resources, and money—as specifically defined in both bills—toward implementing flow control are still grandfathered. They will be able to maintain the integrated waste systems which they have labored to establish in an effort to meet the waste treatment and disposal needs of their residents in a cost effective, safe, efficient, and environmentally sound manner.

This new bill also represents our dedication to the principles of competition and a free and open market. All communities will be required to meet strict needs test analyses—to prove that flow control can meet the needs of the community better than an entirely unfettered market—and detailed competitive designation processes—to ensure that there is no unfair discrimination against any private or public sector market participant.

Finally, where the Local Governments Flow Control Act represents a vast improvement over its predecessor is in its simplicity. The numerous cross references and redundant phrases have been eliminated and replaced with definitions and well-ordered sections making this bill far easier to read and comprehend. Furthermore, those sections of the bill which had been ambiguous and a possible invitation to future litigation have been clarified.

This fine-tuning has brought the substance of the bill even closer to the position which several private sector waste companies are now supporting. Both Mr. OXLEY and I believe that this bill is truly a compromise which can benefit all parties at the negotiating table—local governments, Wall Street, private sector waste companies, and recycling interests.

Yesterday, I presented this bill to the Senate Subcommittee on Superfund, Waste Control and Risk Assessment during a hearing held on this matter and interstate waste control. I pointed out in my testimony that, particularly for my home State of New Jersey, the two is-

ssues are linked. Within the span of two decades, New Jersey went from the top importer of other States' waste to the No. 2 exporter. Twenty-five years ago, the State instituted a carefully designed waste management statute based on the premise of flow control. This statute places a strong emphasis on recycling efforts and integrated waste systems which are managed by the counties of the States, either individually or through interdistrict agreements.

One of the key objectives of New Jersey's waste management laws is self-sufficient waste management by the year 2000. The State is well on the way to its goal. Recycling is close to 60 percent in parts of the State and averaging 50 percent overall. Upon completion of two projects already in the works when the Carbone decision was handed down, the State expects to be capable of treating and disposing approximately 88 percent of its waste within its own boundaries. When the plan has been fully implemented, the State expects to export only 5 percent of its solid waste; thereby addressing through its own initiative the concerns of Midwestern States which are seeking to close their borders to other States' waste.

However, as I previously noted, flow control is the linchpin to the success of the New Jersey system. Without that authority, we can no longer be confident of meeting our worthy goals.

I urge you to join Chairman OXLEY, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. MINGE, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. SAXTON, and me in cosponsoring the Local Governments Flow Control Act of 1995 and in the effort to provide prompt passage through the Congress of this important and necessary relief for local governments.

WESTMINSTER CELEBRATES SIXTH NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

HON. RON KLINK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1995

Mr. KLINK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Westminster College, in New Wilmington, PA, the 1994 NAIA Division II Football National Champions.

The Westminster Titans finished the 1994 season with a trip to the NAIA national championship game in Portland, OR, on Saturday, December 17, 1994. They won the national championship by defeating the defending national champions, Pacific Lutheran University, by a score of 27 to 7.

Winning has long been a tradition at Westminster, and this year marks the 100th year of football at the college. Over the past 100 years, Westminster has set numerous NAIA Division II records. They have 6 Division II titles; 9 championship game appearances, including 5 in the last 7 years and 2 straight; 15 playoff appearances, including 8 straight; and 30 playoff victories. All of these are NAIA bests.

In addition to the success of the team, several individuals were honored by being named to the NAIA Football All-American Team. They include Andy Blatt—running back—and Brian Germanoski—defensive tackle—named as first team selections; Craig Mills—inside line backer—as a second team choice; and Tim McNeil—defensive back-wide receiver, Nate

Armstrong—offensive tackle, Sean O'Shea—quarterback, and B.J. Hoening—defensive tackle—all earning honorable mention. Head coach, Gene Nicholson, was also named 1994 NAIA Division II Football National Coach of the Year.

I commend the Titans on their successful season, in this, their 100th year of football, and look forward to another century of continued success.

TRIBUTE TO THE 90TH ANNIVERSARY OF GAINES COUNTY

HON. LARRY COMBEST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1995

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute Gaines County, TX, as they celebrate their 90th anniversary. In October 1905, Gaines County was officially organized. This new county was named for James Gaines, an original signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence, whose fierce spirit of independence, strength, and steadfastness was exemplified by the early settlers of Gaines County.

West Texas and the Permian Basin area have a rich and varied heritage, beginning with the native Americans and Mexicans who roamed the Llano Estacado and continuing through current day with the ranchers and farmers who thrive in modern-day Gaines County. When ranchers first arrived, cattle and sheep roamed the fertile grasslands of the area, and even today these animals provide a livelihood for many who live there. After the ranchers, the farmers arrived, and experienced the difficulties of west Texas agriculture. The farmers, too, survived hard times when they discovered rich soil beneath the sandy surface. This fertile soil is the very reason that today Gaines County is the leading cotton and peanut producing county in the State of Texas.

The farming and ranching industries of Gaines County should in no way overshadow the rich oil supply which makes Gaines County one of Texas' major oil suppliers. In light of the severe challenges that the oil industry has faced in recent times, the nature of this profession has changed dramatically, and the people of Gaines County are working to meet these ever-changing needs.

For 90 years, Gaines County has persevered through hardship and adversity to become a strong and thriving community. In the next 90 years, I am confident the county will continue its growth and expansion and remain a wonderful place to live, work, and raise families.

H.R. 1022

HON. DAVID MINGE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 2, 1995

Mr. MINGE. Mr. Speaker, on February 28, 1995, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota submitted comments regarding H.R. 1022, the Risk Assessment and Cost-Benefit Act. I share Mr.